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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION**

UNITED STATES SECURITIES & EXCHANGE
COMMISSION,

Plaintiff,

v.

MAHMOUD ALI ABDELKADER,
Defendant.

Case No. 3:23-cv-1032

COMPLAINT

DEMAND FOR JURY
TRIAL

Plaintiff, the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC” or “Commission”),
alleges the following:

SUMMARY

1. This case centers on insider trading by Defendant Mahmoud Ali Abdelkader (“Abdelkader”) in the securities of Audentes Therapeutics, Inc. (“Audentes”) before the public announcement that it was being acquired by a subsidiary of Astellas Pharma, Inc. (“Astellas”).

herein, including trading on material nonpublic information, occurred in this district. Additionally, Defendant resides in Marin County, within this district.

11. Assignment to the San Francisco Division is appropriate pursuant to Civil Local Rule 3-2(c) and (e) because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the SEC's claims occurred in San Francisco County and Defendant resides within Marin County.

12. Defendant, directly or indirectly, used the means or instrumentalities of interstate commerce, the mails, or the facilities of a national securities exchange, in connection with the violations alleged in this Complaint.

DEFENDANT

13. **Mahmoud Ali Abdelkader** resides in the Northern District of California. At the times relevant to this complaint, he lived in San Francisco, California. Abdelkader is a citizen of the United States.

RELEVANT ENTITIES

14. Audentes, later known as Astellas Gene Therapies, Inc., is a gene therapy corporation, incorporated in Delaware. It was acquired by Asilomar Acquisition Corp. ("Asilomar") on or about January 15, 2020.

15. Asilomar Acquisition Corp. ("Asilomar") is or was a Delaware corporation wholly-owned by Astellas. Astellas completed its acquisition of Audentes through Asilomar.

16. Astellas is a multinational pharmaceutical company incorporated in Japan. It acquired Audentes, through Asilomar, on or about January 15, 2020.

TRADING TERMINOLOGY

17. Common stock is a form of equity ownership in a corporation.

18. Options contracts are financial instruments that offer the buyer an opportunity to buy or sell – depending upon the type of options contract – an underlying asset such as stock.

1 27. Among these changes were the following: the Senior Vice President limited the
2 access of her Project Coordinator (an administrative position) to the substance of her calendar
3 entries; the Senior Vice president asked the Project Coordinator to clear her schedule for two weeks;
4 the Program Management group's focus was directed away from the customary budgeting process
5 towards other tasks; an off-site retreat for the Program Management group was delayed; a Board of
6 Directors meeting, for which the Program Management meeting was preparing a presentation, was
7 cancelled; there was heightened management attention on a particular project and the Project
8 Coordinator did not participate in her usual role regarding the project.

9 28. Through her work at Audentes and her contacts with work associates, Abdelkader's
10 wife learned of these events in early October 2019 and also learned in early-mid October 2019 that
11 other Audentes departments were experiencing similar changes as the Program Management
12 department.

13 29. In October and November 2019, personnel in Audentes's Program Management
14 department performed work related to the acquisition's due diligence.

15 30. On December 2, 2019, Astellas announced that it was acquiring Audentes, through
16 Asimolar, for \$60.00 per share, more than twice the closing share price that day.

17 31. The acquisition was publicly announced on December 2, 2019. Until then, the deal
18 terms and the work being done on the deal were considered confidential and non-public.

19 **II. Abdelkader Misappropriated Material Nonpublic Information Regarding The**
20 **Audentes Acquisition From His Wife.**

21 32. By at least October 10, 2019, Abdelkader's wife found out about the developments
22 listed in paragraph 27 and deduced from them that Audentes was likely in the process of being
23 acquired.

24 33. On that day, she expressed to a co-worker her belief that recent changes in the
25 Program Management group indicated that Audentes was likely in the process of being acquired,
26 and the co-worker agreed.

34. The developments listed in paragraphs 27 and 28 were not public information at the relevant time period.

35. The likelihood that Audentes was being acquired would have been material to a reasonable investor in October 2019.

36. A reasonable investor who learned of the series of changes to the Program Management group's operations in October 2019 would have deduced that Audentes was likely in the process of being acquired, as Mr. Abdelkader's wife in fact deduced.

37. A reasonable investor who also learned of similar changes to other groups' operations would have more certainly deduced that Audentes was likely in the process of being acquired, as Mr. Abdelkader's wife in fact deduced.

38. In addition to Abdelkader's wife, other Audentes employees who were privy to the developments listed in paragraphs 27 and 28 also deduced that Audentes was likely in the process of being acquired and discussed their views with Abdelkader's wife.

39. By October 15, 2019, Abdelkader's concluded, based on facts he learned from his wife, that there was a high likelihood that Audentes was in the process of being acquired.

III. Abdelkader Purchased Short-Term, Out-of-the-Money Call Options in Audentes on the Basis of the Material Nonpublic Information He Misappropriated.

40. While in possession of, and on the basis of, material nonpublic information, Abdelkader purchased Audentes call options.

41. On October 15, 2019, Abdelkader checked the prices of Audentes call option contracts.

42. On October 17, 2019, he put in two orders for Audentes call option contracts: (1) a market order for 15 call option contracts, with a strike price of \$45, expiring on February 21, 2020, which cost \$1,143.20; and (2) a limit order for 15 call option contracts, with a strike price of \$35, expiring February 21, 2020.

43. The limit order was filled on November 18 at a cost of \$1,359.75.

1 44. On October 18, 2019, Abdelkader purchased 20 more Audentes call option contracts,
2 with a strike price of \$45, expiring on February 21, 2020, which cost \$1,021.95.

3 45. Thus, in total, Abdelkader purchased 50 Audentes call option contracts for
4 \$3,524.90.

5 46. Audentes's stock closed at or around \$27.09 on October 17, 2019 and at or around
6 \$26.85 on October 18, 2019. So Abdelkader's call options were deep out-of-the money; in placing
7 these trades he would profit if the value of Audentes's stock would increase by over two-thirds in
8 about four months.

9 47. When Astellas's acquisition of Audentes was announced on December 2, 2019, it
10 caused Audentes's stock price to increase by over 100%.

11 48. Abdelkader sold all of his Audentes call options on or about December 5, 2019 for a
12 total of \$85,105.73.

13 49. After deducting the cost of the options, Abdelkader made \$81,580.83 in illegal
14 profits.

15 **IV. Abdelkader Violated the Federal Securities Laws.**

16 50. At all relevant times, Abdelkader owed a duty of trust and confidence to his wife,
17 based on their relationship which included a history, pattern, and practice of sharing confidences.

18 51. Abdelkader obtained material, nonpublic information about the Audentes acquisition
19 from his spouse, who learned about the acquisition from her employment.

20 52. A reasonable investor would have viewed the information about the Audentes
21 acquisition as being important to the decision of whether to invest in Audentes securities.

22 53. Abdelkader knew, or was reckless in not knowing, that the information he obtained
23 about the Audentes acquisition was material, nonpublic information and that he owed a duty of trust
24 and confidence to his spouse not to trade Audentes securities on the basis of that information.

25 54. By purchasing Audentes call option contracts after learning information relating to
26 the acquisition, Abdelkader misappropriated material, nonpublic information for securities trading
27 purposes, in breach of a duty of trust and confidence he owed his wife.
28

CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Violations of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 thereunder

55. The Commission re-alleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs one through 54 as though fully set forth herein.

56. By virtue of the foregoing, Abdelkader, directly or indirectly, singly or in concert with others, in connection with the purchase or sale of a security, with scienter, used the means or instrumentalities of interstate commerce, or of the mails, or of a facility of a national securities exchange to:

- a. employ devices, schemes, or artifices to defraud;
- b. make untrue statements of a material fact or to omit to state material facts necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; and/or
- c. engage in acts, practices, or courses of business which operated or would operate as a fraud or deceit upon others.

57. By virtue of the foregoing, Abdelkader, directly or indirectly, violated and, unless restrained and enjoined, will again violate, Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78j(b)] and Rule 10b-5 thereunder [17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5].

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, the Commission respectfully requests that this Court enter a Final Judgment:

I.

Finding that Abdelkader violated the provisions of the federal securities laws as alleged herein;

II.

Permanently restraining and enjoining Abdelkader and his agents, servants, employees, and all persons in active concert or participation with him who receive actual notice of the injunction by personal service or otherwise from, directly or indirectly, engaging in conduct in violation of

Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78j(b)] and Rule 10b-5 thereunder [17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5];

III.

Ordering Abdelkader to disgorge, with prejudgment interest, all illicit trading profits or other ill-gotten gains received as a result of the conduct alleged in this Complaint, pursuant to Section 21(d)(5) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78u(d)(5)];

IV.

Ordering Abdelkader to pay a civil monetary penalty pursuant to Section 21A of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78u-1]; and

V.

Granting such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

JURY DEMAND

Pursuant to Rule 38 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiff demands that this case be tried before a jury.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: March 7, 2023

/s/ Jason D. Schall

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